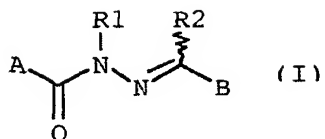


Claims

A compound with the following

general formula (I):



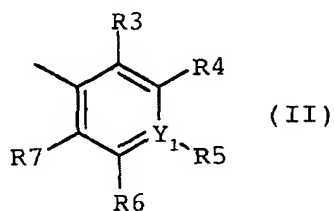
5 in which:

- R1 and R2, identical or different, are chosen from among a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched lower alkyl radical of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a fluoroalkyl radical of 1 to 9 carbon atoms and of 3 to 7 fluoride atoms,

10 - A represents an aromatic group of one or several cycles possibly comprising one or several heteroatoms,

- B represents a possibly substituted phenyl group or a possibly substituted pyridine group.

2) a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1,
15 characterised by the fact that B represents a group with the following formula (II):



in which:

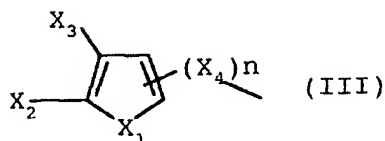
- Y1 is a carbon atom in order to form a phenyl nucleus or a
20 nitrogen atom in order to form a pyridine nucleus,

- R3, R4, R5, R6 and R7, either identical or different, are chosen from among: an atom of hydrogen, an atom of halogen and more particularly of fluoride, chloride and bromide, a group of formula -OH, -OR8 or -OCOR9, in which R8 and R9 represent a linear or branched lower alkyl radical of 1 to 6 carbons, an amino group -NH₂ or -N(r, r') in which r and r', either identical or different, represent a linear or branched lower alkyl radical, an aryl radical, or a heterocycle in which r and r', taken together, form a heterocycle of variable size, preferably in the *para* position.

3) A compound of formula (I) according to claim 2, characterised by the fact that R3 is a group of formula -OR8 and at least two of the substituents R4, R5, R6 and R7 represent a hydrogen atom.

4) A compound of formula (I) according to one of claims 2 or 3, characterised by the fact that Y₁ is a carbon atom.

5) A compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1 to 4, characterised by the fact that A represents a group with the following formula (III):



- X₁ is chosen from among:

. an oxygen atom and in this case the group of formula (III) is a 2-furanyl or 3-furanyl nucleus as a function of the position of the chain -(X₄)_n-acyl-hydrazide on the α or β carbons of this heterocycle,

. a sulphur atom and in this case, the group of formula (III) is a 2-thiophene or 3-thiophen nucleus as a function of the position of the chain $-(X_4)_n$ -acyl-hydrazide on the α or β carbons, this sulphur atom being capable of bearing an oxygen atom in order to form a sulfoxide or two oxygen atoms in order to form a sulphone.

. a nitrogen atom and in this case, the group of formula (III) is a 2-pyrrol or 3-pyrrol nucleus as a function of the position of the acyl-hydrazide chain on the α or β carbons of this heterocycle, this nitrogen atom being capable of bearing a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl radical of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a fluoroalkyl radical with 1 to 6 carbon atoms and 3 to 7 fluoride atoms, an acyl radical $-COR_{10}$ in which R_{10} represents a linear or branched alkyl chain of 1 to 6 carbons or an aryl or aralkyl radical,

- X_2 and X_3 , either identical or different, are chosen from among:

. a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched lower alkyl chain of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a fluoroalkyl radical with 1 to 6 carbon atoms and 3 to 7 fluoride atoms,

. a halogen atom, preferentially a fluoride, chlorine or bromide atom,

. a nitro $-NO_2$ group, an amino $-NH_2$ group or a $-N(r, r')$ group, in which r and r' , either identical or different represent a linear or branched lower alkyl radical, an aryl radical, or a heterocycle of variable size,

or furthermore X_2 and X_3 are included in an aromatic benzenic or aza-benzenic type cycle if this cycle comprises a nitrogen atom, in order to form an aromatic benzofuran heterocycle when X_1 is an oxygen atom, a benzopyrrol nucleus

when X_1 is a nitrogen atom either free or substituted as above, a benzothiophene nucleus when X_1 is a sulphur atom either free or substituted as above or furthermore a pyridino type nucleus if an intracyclic nitrogen atom is present,

- n is 0 or 1,

- X_4 , if present, represents a $-CH_2-$, $-OCH_2-$, or $-CH=CH-$ group.

6) A compound according to claim 5, characterised by the fact that it is chosen from the group comprising:

$N'-[(1E)-(2\text{-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxyphenyl)methylene}]-1\text{-benzothiophene-2-carbohydrazide,}$

* $(2Z)-3-(2\text{-furyl})-N'-[(1E)-(2\text{-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxyphenyl)methylene}] \text{ acrylohydrazide,}$

* $N'-[(1E)-(2\text{-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxyphenyl)methylene}]-5\text{-methylthiophene-2-carbohydrazide,}$

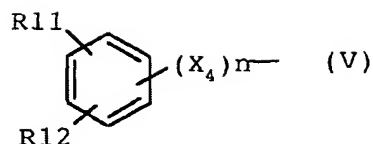
* 2-furancarboxylic acid (2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxybenzylidene)-hydrazide (designated CGP02-07),

* (1H-indol-3-yl) acetic acid (2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxybenzylidene)-hydrazide,

* benzo[b]thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (3,5-dibromo-2-hydroxy-benzylidene)-hydrazide.

7) $N'-[(1E)-(2\text{-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxyphenyl)methylene}]-1\text{-benzothiophene-2-carbohydrazide.}$

8) A compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1 to 4, characterised by the fact that A represents a group with the following formula (V):



in which:

- n is 0 or 1,

- X_4 , if present, represents a $-CH_2-$, $-OCH_2-$, or $-CH=CH-$ group.

- R11 and R12, either identical or different, in the *ortho*, *meta* or *para* positions in relation to the bond with $-X_4-$ or in relation to the bond with $-CO-$ when n is 0, are chosen from among: a linear or branched-chain lower alkyl or aralkyl group of 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a fluoroalkyl radical with 1 to 6 carbon atoms and 3 to 7 fluoride atoms, a $-OH$, $-OR_{13}$ or R_{13} radical represents a linear or branched-chain lower alkyl group of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a halogen and more particularly of fluoride and specifically in this case, when R11 and R12 are fluoride atoms, they are in *ortho* on either side of the bond with $-X_4-$ or the remainder $-CO-$,

where R12 represents a hydrogen atom and R11 represents a type $-SO_2NH_2$ sulphonamide group, in *para* in relation to the bond with $-X_4-$ or the remainder $-CO-$,

or furthermore R11 represents a hydrogen atom and R12 represents a $-Ophenyl$ group in *ortho* in relation to the bond with $-X_4-$ or the remainder $-CO-$,

9) A compound of formula (I) according to claim 8, characterised by the fact that it is chosen from the group comprising:

* (4-dimethylamino- N' -[(1E)-(2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxyphenyl)methylene]benzohydrazide,

* 2-phenethylbenzoic acid (2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxybenzylidene)-hydrazide,

* N-[3-2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxybenzylidene-hydrazinocarbonyl]-phenyl]-propionamide,

5 * (3-chloro-phenoxy)-acetic acid (2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxybenzylidene)-hydrazide,

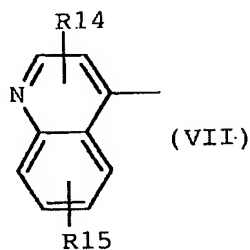
* 2-phenoxy-benzoic acid (2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxybenzylidene)-hydrazide,

10 * 2,6-difluorobenzoic acid (2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxybenzylidene)-hydrazide,

* 4-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid (2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxybenzylidene)-hydrazide.

* 3,4-dimethoxybenzoic acid (4-diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzylidene)-hydrazide

15 10) A compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1 to 4, characterised by the fact that A represents a group with the following formula (VII):



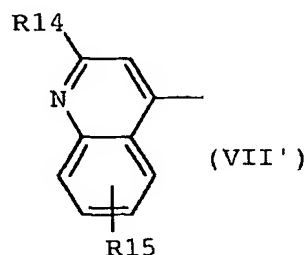
in which:

20 - R15 is chosen from among an atom of hydrogen, an atom of halogen and more particularly of fluoride, chloride or bromide, a group of formula -OH, -OR16, in which R16 represents a linear or branched chain lower alkyl radical of

1 to 6 carbons or a fluoroalkyl radical with 1 to 6 carbon atoms and 3 to 7 fluoride atoms and more particularly a trifluoromethyl radical CF_3 , R_{15} being positioned at one of the four remaining free sites of the 3-oxo-3,4-dihydro-benzothiazin-yl bicyclic aromatic part,

- R_{14} represents a linear or branched alkyl radical of 1 to 6 carbons and more particularly a cyclopropyl radical.

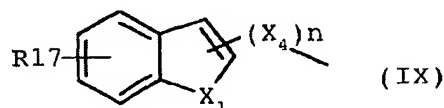
11) A compound of formula (I) according to claim 10, characterised by the fact that R_{14} is in position 2 of the quinoline group and A represents a group of the following formula (VII'):



in which R_{14} and R_{15} have the same meaning as in claim 10.

12) A compound of formula (I) according to claim 10, characterised by the fact that it is 2-cyclopropylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid (2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxy-benzylidene)-hydrazide.

13) A compound of formula (I) according to any of claims 1 to 4, characterised by the fact that A represents a group of the following formula (IX):



in which:

- X_1 and X_4 have the same meaning as above,

- n is 0 or 1,

- R is chosen from among:

5 * a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched lower alkyl radical of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a fluoroalkyl radical of 1 to 6 carbon atoms and 3 to 7 fluoride atoms,

* a halogen atom, preferentially an atom of fluoride, chlorine or bromide,

10 * a group OR' for which linear or branched lower R' of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a fluoroalkyl radical of 1 to 6 carbon atoms and 3 to 7 fluoride atoms.

14) A salt of a compound according to any of the preceding claims with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid.

15 15) A pharmaceutical composition comprising as an active agent at least one compounds according to any of claims 1 to 14.

16) A composition according to claim 15, characterised by the fact that it is intended for treatment and/or prevention of diseases associated with lipid metabolism disorders.

20 17) A composition according to any of claims 15 or 16, characterised by the fact that it is intended for treatment and/or prevention of cardiovascular diseases.

25 18) A composition according to any of claims 15 to 17, characterised by the fact that it is intended for treatment and/or prevention of a disease chosen from the group including atherosclerosis, arterial restenosis, obesity, type II diabetes mellitus, cerebral ischaemia, hepatic steatosis, hypercholesterolaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia,

dyslipoproteinaemia, chylomicronaemia, lipodystrophy,
hyperglycaemia and atherosclerosis.

19) Use of a compound according to any of claims 1 to 14 for
preparation of a pharmaceutical composition according to any
5 of claims 16 to 18.